THE PROPOSED TAX ON CORPORA-TIONS UNDER DISCUSSION.

Senator Chilton Defends the Proposed Issue of \$150,000,000 of Greenbacks and the Cetsage of the filver folgalorage to Like of the Serne of Monde-Senator Ledge Approves the Tax on Corporations-No Progress Made.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—No progress whatever was made in the Senate to-day on the House bill to provide ways and means to meet war expenlitures. The bill was before the Senate for some five hours, but all that time was taken up in the delivery of three speeches on the subject of the proposed tax on the gross receipts of railroad, bank and other corporations. The pro-priety and justice of such a tax were datained by Senster Chilton (Dem., Tex.). member of the Finance Committee, and Turley (Dem., Tenn.). The opposite ground was taken by Senator Ledge (Rep., Mass.), whe ad on his side as skirmishers Senators Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), a member of the Finance Committee, Speoner (Rep., Wis.). Before the bill was laid aside for the day an explanation was made by Senator Allison (Rep., lowa), Acting Chair-men of the Finance Committee, of the changes to which the committee has unanimously agreed. The passage of a bill granting an American register to the steamship Zelandia, chartered to convey troops to Manila, gave Senator Pettigrew (Sil, Rep., S. D.) the opportunity of saying that that was the only evidence of hasts on the part of the Administration which he had seen since the war began.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Chandler (Rep., M.H.; and laid on the table, temporarily providing that during the war with Spain the President shall have authority in his discretion to place on the retired list any officer above the rank of Lientenant-Colonel in the army and above the rank or relative rank of Commander in the navy, to fix his retired pay, and to fill the vacancy caused by such retirement by ection through selection and not accord-

The War Revenue bill was taken up at 12:20, and at the request of Mr. Allison (Rep., Is.) amandment 177, imposing excise taxes on persons, firms, companies, and corporations, was the first matter to be considered, the pending proposition being the amendment offered to it by Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.) last Friday, excepting from liability for the tax "limited liability cial partnerships or corporations." Mr. Chilton (Dem., Tex.), a member of the

Finance Committee, said that he was one of these Senators who were in favor of legislation that will meet all probable demands of the war up to July 1, 1899. His ewn opinion was that the war would terminate before the meeting of Congress next December. In any event, the present outlook would be cleared up by that time. There was no real occasion, there fore, to provide for contingencies that may be expected to arise at a date later than the next session of Congress. On a basis of extreme lib scality the expenses for naval and military operations during the next fourteen months would not exceed \$25,000,000 a month. That sum had been estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means to be sufficient cover all probable disbursements.

Mr. Chilton analyzed the figures presented by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Finance Committee, and intimated that they had been ented in such a way as to make a pretext for a bend issue, and to endeavor to intimidate Congress into voting for one. He argued that there was no necessity for a bond issue. The cash on hand, he said, over the gold reserve would be \$62,000,000, a good working balance. The most expanded calculation would show that a sum of \$348,000,000 would have to be raised. His revised estimate of the additional tax that would be raised from beer, tobacco, bankers and brokers, stamps, and corporations (under the bill as now practically agreed to by the Finance Committee) was \$171,650,536, a sum set too large under all the circumstances. Taking up the question of the proposed tax on grees ipts of corporations, Mr. Chilton was asked by Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) to define his view to whether the tax was to be one en cocupations or ene on the franchises of the corpora tions. Mr. Chilton's reply was that he did no care what the Senator from Wisconsin called tax. He was prepared to defend it either

way. or said. "It is what it is. In the city where I we there is a corporation on one side of the et engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and on the other side of the street there is s firm engaged in the manufacture of furni-Sure. The corporation would be taxed and the fire would not be taxed."

"It is a tax," Mr. Chilton replied, "on the pation of the corporation, the occupation of doing business as a corporation. If you do not want to put it in that way, put it as an ex-

"Then is' is a tax." Mr. Speener rejoined.

'en the business of being a corporation. I wanted to know what it is." Mr. Chilton took oup the question of an in-Mr. Chilton took up the question of an interest tax, although he said that so proposition to tax incomes was found in the bill, because the members of the Finance Committee who were in favor of it did not want to complicate the questions at issue. But he, for one, should have lose hope that the amassed and idle fortunes of the country would be made to bear same periods of the burden just and necessary to pretect those fortunes, to sustain the army and navy and pretect the sanctity of private property. He should pray that God would provide new Judges to administer the laws, who would look with kinder eye to the aspirations of the people and who would see in the Constitution not only security of possession, but equality of taxation to the accumulated wealth of the republic. He halled the tax on legacies as a welcome introduction of a high principle of Federal legislation. Next to the tax on incomes a tax on inheritance and a tax on corporations presented more elements of justice than any class tax contained in the bill.

Mr. Chilton took up and defended the proposition is succertificates on the seigniorage or profit of the silver coinage, to the amount of about \$42,000,000.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep. R. I.) remarked that \$42,000,000.

Mr. Aldrich is supposed profit between the amount paid for the silver bullion and the ceinage product of it.

Mr. Chilton—That is true.

Mr. Aldrick—If the present price of silver be adopted as the rule, the profit would be very much greater than \$42,000,000. It would be \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000, Why not issue certificates against that amount! Or why issue certificates against that amount! Why go to the expense of coining silver! Why not add to the number of legal tender notes instead of coining the silver buillion!

Mr. Chilton replied to Mr. Aldrich's question.

expense of coining silver? Why not add to the number of legal tender notes instead of coining the silver bullion?

Mr. Chilton replied to Mr. Aldrich's question in a long and complicated argument in defeace of his own position.

Mr. Aldrich—The Senator from Texas admits that it will be two or three years before the silver in the Treasury can be actually coined, and he proposes to issue to morrow or next day certificates reading that "there are deposited in the Treasury of the United States twenty silver Johars, payable to the bearer on demand. There will not be see single silver dollar deposited there payable on demand. So he is going to issue dat money. Why not make it flat money at once and relieve the Government from the cost of coining silver?

Mr. Chilton—You might as well talk of gold not being there to redeem the gold certificates. Mr. Aldrich—There are no gold certificates on gold buillion. They are issued on coined gold. Mr. Teller (Sli. Rep., Col.) contradicted this statement and sold the Government was always in the habit of issuing gold certificates on gold buillion, payable in gold coin.

"Always," said Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.).

"And the statute allows certificates to be issued to the amount of 20 per cent, more than the gold buillion and coin in the Treasury," Mr. Teller added.

Mr. Addrich questioned the latter statements

ie gold bullion and coin in seller added.

Mr. Aldrich questioned the latter statements intil the statute was hunted up by Mr. Cockwell and read by Mr. Chilton, and then Mr. Aldrich disputed the correctness of the construction given to it by Mr. Teller. As to the profit from silver coinage, Mr. Aldrich argued that there could be none until the coinage had semally taken place.

there could be none until the coinage had actually taken place.

That is all gratuity," Mr. Chilton replied;
"there is nothing of that sort in the law or in reason. We know exactly how much silver it will take to coin a certain amount. An apothecary's scale can decide it, and why should we not utilize this silver at once! Why wait two rears until it is ceined when it can be used now to relieve the people from the great pressure of war taxation, of war thraidom! I see no reason in law or untiltee or great faith why the

reason in law or justice or good faith why this should not be done.

Mr. Chilton wont on to advocate the issue of least tender notes to the amount of \$150,000.000.

On the ground, principally, that volunteers would not he said, be put out in bulk, but grained in the month it might not be measeasty for the Secretary of the Treasury to make use of the power proposed to be

conferred on him. If put out at all, it would be pushed fate circulation evadually, to make up the deficit in receipts business would, if; Chillon thought, have the happiest effect on the business of the country. He had not the alightent of the country of the c

privileges. That was a great source of revenue to the States, and one on which they largely depended.

"Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) asked Mr. Ledge whether the patrons of manufacturing corporations had not, after all, to pay the tax. Did they not add the tax to the price of the article!

Mr Ledge—Does not the Senator see that the partnerships in the shoe and leather business, of which I have been speaking, are as numsrous as the corporations, and that therefore they would not add the tax to the cost? The result would be that either the partnerships will get an increased profit by charring the same price as the corporations which will have to pay the tax, or the corporations will not be able to add the tax, and will therefore be discriminated against in their business.

Mr. Lodge went on to criticise the proposed tax on bank deposits, and said, on the authority of a letter which he received from a banker in Hoston, that the tax would be prohibitory, and that the banks would refuse deposits. It was also objectionable in that it included deposits in savings banks. Trees deposits amounted in Massachusetts to \$503,000,000. The depositors numbered 384,379, and the average of their deposits was \$304. Those depositors were not capitalists. They were working pople and farmers and persens who had small accumulations. To take a quarter of one per cent, from them would reduce their little dividends, which were now only 2 or 3 per cent, a year.

Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.) argued in support

dends, which were now only 2 or 3 per cent, a year.

Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.) argued in support of the proposition to tax corporations. He said that, so far as railroads were cencerned, the tax would fall chiefly on railroads engaged in interestate commerce. He was interrupted by Mr. Spooner with the remark that in Wisconsin the gross earnings of railroads were taxed 4 per cent., a tax that almost supported the State Government. He therefore challenged the wisdom of the attempt by the United States to impose a tax of a quarter of one per cent, as tending to ferce the States to resort to other sources of taxation. Mr. Turley argued that railway property should be forced to pay its fair share to the expanses of the war.

tending to ferce the States to resort to other sources of taxation. Mr. Turley argued that railway property should be forced to pay its fair share to the expenses of the war.

At the close of Mr. Turley's remarks it was agreed that no action should be taken to-day en any of the amesdments.

In response to an inquiry by Mr. German (Deun., Md.) Mr. Allison said that he would state briefly the amendments to the bill agreed upon by the Finance Committee. The first change proposed, he said, was to strike out the words "foreign insurance agents" and to insert all insurance agents at \$12 per annum. The next series of amendments related to tobacco. There were only two of them important. It was now recommended that the rate of tax on tobacco should be 12 cents a peund instead of 16 cents, as first recommended, the understood that there was no epposition in committee to that change. Then the tax on cigars was to be \$3.60 and on cigarsteties \$1.50, with a change in the packages to 1% conces. It was a question whether it should be 13 or 1.35.

committee to that change. Then the tax on cigars was to be \$3.60 and en cigarettes \$1.50, with a change in the packages to 1% ounces. It was a question whether it should be 1% or 1.3-5, but that was a matter which would have to be disposed of in conference. There was a series of amendments, which he believed the committee unanimously agreed to, relating to special taxes, it was provided that "pounds" might be used in place of "dollars." It was a matter of great convenience to have these special taxes, on tobacco assessed by the humber of pounds rather than by the value in deliars. All the returns were made to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in pounds and not in dollars, so that that was a very natural and proper amendment. The committee had gone over Schedule B with some care, and had inally agreed to see or two amendments, but these changed the bill very materially. On page 53, line 18, the word "medicinal" was to be inserted, so as to make it read "and on all medicinal preparations or compositions," and to insert after the word "waters" on line 17, the words "axcept natural spring water," thus excluding natural waters from the tax. There were some other little details, he said, but no other important amendments.

Mr. Gorman inquired as to the retention of the words, "or trade-mark," on page 54, line 1.

Mr. Allison replied that the words were to remain, but that, of course, they would not apply to medicinal preparations.

Mr. Gorman made a further inquiry as to foed

to medicinal preparations.

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products.
"We propose," Mr. Allison answered, "that all feed products will be excluded from the tax. The amendments are few, although the topics are important. The Senater from Arkansas (Mr. Jones) can verify what I say."
"I think," said Mr. Jones, "that what the are important. The Seaater from Arkansas (Mr. Jones) can verify what I say."

I think," said Mr. Jenes, "that what the Senator has said covers everything."

Mr. White (Dam, Cal.) made a remark as te soda water, and Mr. Allison repeated that all natural mineral waters were to be free.

The bill having been laid aside, Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), Chairman of the Cesmeittee on Commerce, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a bill to grant an American register to the steamship Zelandia. He made a romark as to his reporting the bill reluciantly and as te the Government levying blackmail, but he said he yielded to the necessity of sending troops te Manils. The Government had chartered this ship for the purpose, and he had received a telegram asking that a register should be issued forthwith, so that the ship might sail. In reply to a question as to the ship's nationality Mr. Free replied that she was an English vessel, but Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) said that she belonged to the Hawaian Islands. Mr. Pettigrew asked what was the necessity for immediate action on the bill.

Mr. Frye repeated that the War Department had telegraphed him that it was absolutely necessary in order to send troops to Manila.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) inquired what Mr. Frye meant about the Government. "levying blackmail."

"I meant," Mr. Frye replied, "that the War Department charters ships to carry men to Manila and then calls upon Congress to grant registers to foreign-built vessels. Of course the blackmail was to a large extent a loke."

"It other words," said Mr. Pettigrew, "the owners obtain American registry as part of the consideration."

"It seems to be so," Mr. Frye assented.

"I doited to the consideration of the bull." and

"I seems to be so," Mr. Frye assented.
"I object to the consideration of the bill," said
Mr. Pettigrew. ["No," from many of the Sen
ators.] "The next thing will be to great regis
ters to all the ships of the Oriental and Occiden "I should think," said Mr. Frye, "that the Senator from South Dakots might yield his opposition, when the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce yields his. It is hard enough for "sa"."

Mr. Pettigrew—At the solicitation of friends Mr. Pettigrew—At the solicitation of friends and for the reason that this is the only manifestation of haste that I have seen on the part of the Administration since the war began, I withdraw my objection. [Laughter.]

The bill was passed, and the Senate proceeded to executive business, adjourning at 6 o'clock.

IN THE HOUSE.

Bill Providing for Pay and Allowance of Volunteer Troops Passed.

WARRINGTON, May 23.-In the House to-day the Senate bill providing for the pay and allow ance of volunteer troops for the interval be tween their enrollment and muster in the ser vice, and a bill authorizing the Kansas City. Northern and Gulf Railroad to construct a bridge across the Missouri River, were passed. A bill extending the franking privileges through the mails to officers and enlisted men of the army and navy of the United States was

of the army and navy of the United States was introduced by Mr. Lybrand (Rep., Ohio).

Business pertaining to the District of Columbia was then taken up and the following bills were passed: To incorporate the Washington Heights Railroad Company and to provide for the inspection and certification of stationary boliers in the District of Columbia.

The Senate bill amending sections 10 and 13 of the Volunteer Army law of April 22 was taken up. It provides that a regular army officer commissioned as a volunteer staff officer shall not vacate his regular position, but may return to it at the close of the war. It also provides that, with the consent of the President, a Governor may appoint a regular army officer as a field officer in the volunteer sorvice and he shall not thereby vacate his place in the regular army. The bill was made necessary, it developed, to meet the views of the Comptrollar of the Treasury, who helds that the acceptance of the volunteer office vacates the regular army office, and the regulars who have been appointed to volunteer offices don't want to take them unless assured of their present places when the war is over.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Cox (Rep., Tenn.) on the ground, principally, that volunteers would not fight so well under officers of the regular army as under officers of their own choosing.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Cox (Rep., Tenn.) on the ground, principally, that volunteers would not fight so well under officers of the regular army as under officers of their own choosing.

alligator. They were wide awake enough new, for it had come so life and hitten one of them is the leg. The alligator was killed, and the next day the story was teld about the camp,

But an even greater alligator sensation was the palmettes came in with a story that he had seen the tail of a big alligator wiggling in the sand not 200 yards from camp. The story was heard with incredulity, for the tract of land where the Twelfth is tented is dry as the Sahara. Nevertheless, some privates went with spades to the spot indicated. Sure enough, there were signs of the sand having been disturbed, and they dug down with a will. Every now and then a movement in the sand renewed the hopes of the excavators, and after four hours of toil they unearthed the tail tip of real alligator.

The excitement of the crowd surrounding the pit was intense. Many of the seldiers had never seen a big alligator, and this premised to be a 'Daniel Lambert" of an alligator. The digging became frantic, and at last the whole bedy of the alligator was uncovered. Four pistel shots were fired into his head and his throat was cut. The alligator was dragged in triumph to

camp, and at sunset the soldiers were busily engaged in skinning it. While two camera flends were snap - sheeting the operation the alligator moved its legs and opened its cavernous mouth, which proves that an alligator has as many lives as a cat. A piece of wood was stuck in its laws and the work of taking off its hide went on. The alligator measured 7 feet and 1 inch.

Col. John N. Audrewa's version of the first alligator story is that Lieut. Davis was attacked and gallantly killed his assailant. The Colonel was either misinformed or he was joking at the expense of the Lieutenant, who disclaims with great modesty such a herelo adventure. It is said of the second alligator, by those familiar with the habits of the species, that it was burrowing for water, the season having been remarkably dry.

Camp De Sote, the new camp of the volunteers

in the suburbs of the city, continues to grow at a speed rivalling that with which the still nameless camp on Tampa heights grew a couple of weeks ago. Four regiments are at De Sote to-night. The regiments which have thus far arrived are the Third and Fifth Ohio, the Thirty-second Michigan and the Second Georgia. The camp has been organised thoroughly and the men have begun camp duty. Seme of the companies from Georgia are uniformed in Confederate gray and are en-camped close to the Ohio and Michigan regiments. Thus far the latter have not received their guns, for their departure was ordered be fere the Government had issued them.

The Third Ohio is commanded by Col. Charles Anthony and the Fifth by Col. C. L. Kennan. The sudden change of climate from northern Michigan and Ohio to southern Florida has had the effect of weakening a numher of the men, but no prostrations from the heat have been reported. In the hospitals there are perhaps a dozen men who and the heat. As a rule, however, the men have stood the trip and change remarkably well. The physical examination of the Plorida volunteers was completed to-day, and the men and officers were sworn into the service of the United States. The percentage of rejections was less than five The regiment will be moved to the new camp at Desote Park te-merrew.

An ice famine is now threatening this city The army must have see and plenty of it otherwise the warm weather will seriously affect the unacclimated. During the process of acclimation ice is a most essential luxury and is needed much more here than it would be in Cuba. It s probable that arrangements to bring it from Atlanta or Savannah will be made by dealers

The cavalry division of the army under Gen. Wheeler has begun active work. The first general drill since Gen. Wheeler's arrival took place to-day, after which the division was reviewed by the General. The new Lieutenant who arrived here yesterday from West Point were joined by several others to-day and all reported for duty at the headquarters of the several regiments to which they had been as

The Red Cross ship, City of Texas, with Miss Clara Barton on board, arrived at Port Tamps this afternoon. Miss Barton says she wa ordered to Tampa and expects to accompany the army to Cuba. She says she has reason to be-lieve that the hospital service established by her in Cuba is still in operation.

71ST CAPTURES A 'GATOR.

Shipped It North to the Cotton Exchange as Prisoner of War.

When William A. Boger of the Cotton Exchange firm of Henry Hentz & Co.opened at the exchange yesterday morning a small pasteboard box that had come by express addressed to him from Tampa, he was surprised by a yawn and a wink from a 10-inch baby alligator which was in the

from a 10-inch baby alligator which was in the box. The 'gator was a present from G. Howard Wilson of the cotton firm of Paul Schwartz & Co., who is Second Lieutenant of Company D of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Lieut, Wilson sont it North as the first capture by the regiment. Mr. Bogor let the gator loose in the cottongoit, and business, which had been full previously, was suspended while the brokers had fun with the captive. The directions which accompanied it were to feed it with raw meat, and Mr. Bogor will see to it that it gets the best treatment allowable to a prisoner of war.

DECLARATION FOR BIMETALLISM. scanter Chandler Proposes It as an Amond-

WASHINGTON, May 23. - Senator Chandler has proposed an amendment to the War Revenue ill, declaring it to be the policy of the United States not to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, but that the efforts oughly to the gold standard, but that the efforts of the Government in all its branches should be steadily directed to secure and maintain the use of silver as well as gold as standard money, with the free coinage of both under a system of bimetallism which will insure the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, furnish a sufficient volume of metalic money, and give immunity to the world of trade from violent fluctuations in exchange. Mr. Chandler appends as a "memorandum" the declaration, nearly to the same effect contained in the act repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

Greatings to Soldiers from Brown.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23 .- The faculty and students of Brown University adopted in mass meeting and sent to-day to every Brewn student who has joined the army to fight Spain resolutions expressing appreciation of their patriotic action, urging them to be brave, and extending sympathy in whatever hardships they may mest. The resolutions were signed by the Presidents of the four classes and by President E. TO AED RIGHTERS FAMILIES. ution of a New War-Time Ballet Asses

An association for the ratiof of families left at home by those serving in the army and navy was organized at the home of Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, the Madrid, 180 Central Park West, restorday ferenoon. The meeting was called at the request of Mrs. Guernsey and Mrs. Halph Trautman, and upward of fifty women re-

babuous Mrs. W. B. Cowles, President of the Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Society, and Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, a member of the Woman's General Committee on Red Cross Auxiliaries, were present, by request, to give informs tion concerning the work of the Red Cross Auxiliaries.

There was a discussion as to whether the or ganization should associate itself with the Red Cross or have for its sels oldect the relief of the families of soldiers and sailors. Mrs. Trautman stated that her first idea had been to form an organization to help along field hespital work, but that she had no notion of confining it to that.

Mrs. William Gerry Slade made a motion that an organization to do relief work be formed at ence. This went through, and Mrs. Trautman was chosen temperary Chairman and Mrs. Erram Secretary. Immediately Mrs. Howard Carrell, who is opposed to amalgamating with the Red Cross, made a motion that the first object of the organisation shall be the relief of the families left at home by those serving in the United States forces. This was unanimously carried.

be a city or State organization. Some thought it best to begin by confining the work to the five boroughs comprising Greater New York. but they were overruled by the majority, who wished that question left open.
Dr. Jennie de la M. Lozier, who is a grea

believer in the Red Cross and the effectiveness of its work, made a motion that the secand object of the association should be the formation of a standing committee which shall sustain certain permanent and approved relations with the Red Cross. No action was taken on this, but the tendency of the majority was to affiliate with the Red Cross in some way. Mrs. Lozier also suggested that the organization might be called the Patriotic Relief Association, but the selection of a name was left to the committee appointed to draft a constitu tion to be voted upon later by the whole body. These asked to serve on that committee are Mrs. Loxier, Chairman; Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. Charles H. Brush, Mrs. Henry J. Newton. and Mrs. Howard Carroll. They will meet on Wednesday evening at Mrs. Guernsey's.

This association does not propose to aid needy families by giving out sewing and other work to them, but will give them immediate relief in the way of money and supplies. Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Charles P Sumper, Mrs. Frank G. Loveland, Miss Margaret Pascal, Mrs. Charles A. Stein, Mrs. A. C. Chenoweth, Mrs. Frank Northrup, Mrs. S. S. Blood, Mrs. G. P. Johnson, Mrs. E. A. Egan, and Mrs. Walter J. Barrow. Another meeting was called for Saturday forencon; at Mrs. Guernsey's, when a permanent organization will be effected.

PLACES IN THE REGULAR ARMY. 78 Second Lieutenants to He Appointed by the

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- Seventy-eight Second Lieutenants are to be appointed to the army by the President, as a result of the passage of the three-battalien measure, which increased both the number of officers and men to each infantry regiment. For these places there are 1,800 applicants, and more are expected before the appointments are announced. Secretary Alger has fixed an age limit, which will prevent many old soldiers and men who resigned from the army to accept places in civil life from returning to the service, and none but young men, in any case, will be selected. While a competitive examination will in a great messure determine who are to be appointed, the President will exercise his own autherity and give places to a number of young men regardless of their averages before the examining beard. Appointments have already been promised to a number of this class, and ces are at work to secure them for others as well. In the list of candidates are a number of graduates of military institutions and National Guardsmen, besides the men who wish to secure appointments just for the war period. Feof this type will be appointed, however, as all army, and men selected will be expected to enter with a view of making the service their profession for life. It is probable that some of the places will be reserved for non-commissiened efficers who are now eligible for appointment to regular ranks.

SOLDIERS IN A COLLISION.

Harth Carolina Private Milled in an Acel dent Near Savanual.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 23 .- Shortly after 5 clock this morning the fourth section of train No. 37 of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, bound to Tampa with the Third Battalion of the First Regiment North Carolina velunteers, ceilided with a north-bound vegeta ble train of the same line. Private W. M. Barbee of Company I, North Carolina volunteers, of Durham, was killed instantly, having his head crushed between two cars, and private J. M. Colcolough of the same town and company was injured so badly that he cannot recover.

The train upon which the First Regiment was the Third Battalion was on the last. It is said by the conductor of the freight train that the third section did not display any signals indicating that another section was following. The vegetable train was waiting on a siding, and the conductor thought all the sections had passed. The engineer pushed ahead and was running at a rapid puce when the cellision ocourred. The freight train had no airbrakes and could not stop. The passenger train was at a

standstill when struck. Private Barbee was in the last passenger ceach, next to a freight car containing the bag-gage of the battalion. He attempted to jump and was caught between the cars. As soon a possible the train was attached to another engine and brought back to Savanneh, a distance of about eleven miles. The battalien proseeded to Florida after a wait here of about two hours.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The Newlands Resolutions to He Takes Up Within a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- A careful canvass of the Republican members of the House on the question of Hawaiian annexation shows that only three of them are opposed outright to the Newlands resolutions reported tast week by the Foreign Affairs Committee. Of these three Mr. Johnson of Indiana is understood to be the only one who will make active resistance, the others contenting themselves with voting against the adoption of the resolutions.

The annexation resolutions are on the calendar of the House and cannot be taken up at once without an order frem the Committee on Rules, of which Speaker Reed is Chairman. The Speaker's opposition to the acquisition e the islands is well known to his associates, but he has said that if a poll of his Republican associates showed a majority in favor of the resolu tions he would not stand in the way. Accord ingly, when the result of the canvass was con municated to the Speaker to-day he restated his position and signified his intention of calling a meeting of the Committee on Rules within a few days for the purpose of considering the secessary erder.

\$1,000 Toward a Torpedo Beat from Rhed

Reinud. NEWPORT, R. L. May 23,-F. P. Garrettson of this city has subscribed \$1,000 toward a fund for the building of a torpedo boat to be turned the money to be raised in Rhode Island and the boat to be named the Oliver Hazard Perry. The matter is to be placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Gov. Dyer and Rhode Island's Representatives in Congress.

RED CROSS IN HARMONY.

PRESIDENT SOON TO FOR-MALLY BANCTION BE. Attitude of the Government and of the Sectory

with Beference to the Wearing of the Lat-ter's Budge-An Important Point Upon Which Both Are in Complete Accord. WASHINGTON, May 23.-Arrangements have been nearly completed by which the National Red Cross Society will co-operate with the Army Medical Corps during the war with Spain. Presiient McKinley has not yet given his formal sanction to the Red Cross in the present hostiliies, but the officers of the society and the State Department officials have tegun to arrange dans and describe privileges under which the society will act, on the safe presumption that the President will grant the necessary official status.

It is explained at the War Department that there is nothing in the recent order regarding the care of the dead and wounded which is intended to prehibit the Red Cress Society from attending the army and carrying on its mean ures of relief. Some misapprehension has been caused by the bill now pending in Congress, which forbids the wearing of the Red Cross emblem by any person not officially authorized by the society to do so Those who are responsible for the bill say that there is no intention to prevent the h corps of the army from wearing the emblem, but that it would be technically neces-sary, if the bill should become a law, for the army to secure permission from the Red Cross Society to woar the red badge of the order. The members of the hospital corps at present wear the emblem without such permission. The bill is not specially aimed at the army authorities, however, but is intended to prevent the wearing of the Red Cross by persens not connected with the army or the society.

The provisions contained in General Order No. 47, recently issued by the Major-General commanding the army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, will not in any way necessitate a change of plans on the part of the American National Red Cross. The order is based upon the treaty articles of the Geneva Conven tion of 1863, which among other things, pre-

All persons employed in army hospitals or in the bulance service, comprising the staff of superintendents of medical service administration and all ersons engaged in the transport of the wounded, as well as chaplains, must wear habitually during the war on the left sleeve of the coat, mid way between the shoulder and elbow, the badge, consisting of a red cress on a white ground. All hospitals, ambulances and field stations of the medical department are re red habitually to display the red cross flag, accompanied by the national flag.

The wearing of this badge by any person not offi-cially neutralized under the convention is prohibited. Civilians, to be present in the service of the medical department, may be given permits by division commanders, and these permits must be promptly for warded to the Chief Surgeon of the Army.

When questioned as to the stand that the Red Cross proposes to take regarding this matter of badges, John P. Faure, Secretary of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, said: "There is no controversy between the Red Cross and the Government on this point. There has been none and there will be none, although a contrary impression prevails. The American National Red Cross is not a warfaring organization. It stands to benefit the Government, and when it cannot de that it is quiescent. Everybody connected with the Red Cross works under and for Clara Barton, its President. She takes her orders from the Government. The Red Cross, in other words, takes its orders from the Medical Department, and acts as that deppartment believes to be proper

"This edict of the Government does not in any way interfere with the American National Red Cross. It is a recognized institution in the international headquarters at Geneva. Its President and officers have been sent as delerates to every international conference and convention to represent this Government since it

signed the treaty. "The Red Cross as a badge or fing is similar to a flag of truce, and means that nothing offengive shall take place in the vicinity in which the is displayed, and that the person wearing it shall remain unmolested. It belongs to the commander of the forces to visé such a badge for the purpose of preventing any improper person from wearing it. If the mere wearing of such a badge protected one, it would give an opportunity for crime. It was a common thing in former wars for both men and women to go into the fields and rob the wounded. For the purpose of centralizing neutrality the right to confer this badge must remain in the hands of commanding officer. In every war since the international treaty the same thing has seen done, and in every war the Civil National Red Cross has worked in conjunction with th

army and navy. "It is a mistaken idea that the American Ne tional Red Cross has not been accepted by the Government. It is already in service at Key West in the shape of a ship, State of Texas, or board which is Clara Barton, the President; several members of the Civil Red Cross, the General Field Agent, Dr. J. B. Hubbell; Dr. Egan, four Red Cross sisters, and ten Red Cross male attendants. They are giving relief to Spanish prisoners. When a special commit-tee called on Surgeon-General Sternberg some time ago he asked the Red Cross to prepare and fit out a hospital ship."

When Dr. Lesser was told that Surgeon-General Sternberg had stated that the Red Cross wished to work independently of the Govern-ment, he said: "My only reply to that is that the American National Red Cross has made its official announcement of readiness to the proper authorities and is fully aware of the laws prescribed in the Geneva Conference and Conver

The American National Red Ornes Relies Committee will meet in the rooms of the Cham-Cuban port and landed her cargo of cattle is ber of Commerce on Wendesday afternoon at

YALE SCARED MAYAGUEZ.

Porte Bican Town Thought She Would Shell It with Her 6-Peunders and Maxima.

Capt. Samuel Alshogen of the Norwegian teamship Gyller, which arrived yesterday from dayaguez, Porto Rico, whence she sailed three days after the bembardment of San Juan, says that he learned from the Norwegian Consul at Mayagues that twenty persons were killed and bout 200 injured at San Juan.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale was seen off Mayaguez on May 15. Her appearance created much excitement in the town, as it was thought she was going to shell the place.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The Cruiser Topeka to Sail Seen—Colliers Nearly Ready. It was understood at the Brooklyn Navy Yard resterday that the cruiser Topeka would probably sail for Cuba before the end of the week to join the blockading squadron. The yacht Viking has left the yard to join the

patrol fleet off the New England coast.

Three sick sailors were brought to the yard rem the cruiser Celumbia and sent to the naval hospital. The colliers Kingtor, Holland, Harlach, Celtic King, and Abarenda are almost ready for sail-

Exchange of Old Monitors.

has left Gloucester. It is understood that she is coming to Boston for repairs and that the Lehigh will take her place at the Gloucester

BOSTON, Mass., May 23 .- The monitor Catakill

Senator Gray's Son Decition on Army Appoint-Daumt. WARRINGTON, May 23 .- Andrew C. Gray, son f Senator Gray, has declined the appointment of Judge Advocate, with the rank of Lieutenant-

Often change the whole as Hood's pect of life by their prompt, Pills healthful action upon the stomach, kidneys, and bowels-They actually make life worth living. Soc.

A United States Government Order!

Our Entire Wholesale Stock Removed to Our Retail Store

ENORMOUS UNIFORM ORDER.

Uncle Sam Buys 100,000 Sutt The War Department at Wash ngton has sent an order for 100, 00 uniforms for soldiers to Bler nan, Heidelberg & Co., clothiers

S12 SUITS to so at.....

S18 SUITS to ge at.....

ment Order. These two combined wholesale and retail stocks of high-grade Clothing are ten times more than required by any one retail house. Therefore, an immediate unloading. of this city.

It is one or the largest orders for clothing that has ever been given in this country. The uniforms are to be completed hurriedly and forwarded to the different camps WE HAVE GOT TO SELL-AND QUICK. The finest kind of Clothing will go at a mere fraction of wholesale cost. where regiments are being mustered into service.—Journal. New is your chance! Grasp it! Dollars are to be saved buying Clothing this way. \$6.50 | to go at.....

\$18 ENGLISH CLAY WOR-STED COATS and VESTS to \$5. \$6 and \$8 ENGLISH WORSTED TROUSERS to go at \$3, \$4 and \$5. \$15 SPRING OVERCOATS

\$25 SUITS to go at...... 12.50

9.50

83 DERBY and ALPINE 7.00 S1 French Balbriggan UNDER-WEAR to go at.....

\$1 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, separate link ouffs, to go at......

95 BICYCLE SUITS to go at ...

\$8 and \$10 BICYCLE SUITS to

#5 Plaid BICYCLE TROUSERS to go at.....

SS Double-breasted Blue Serge COATS to go at.....

84 and 85 BOYS' SUITS to go

FOR A QUICK SALE.

been cleared to Handle this enormous Govern-

Our Wholesale Rooms and Factory have

825 SPRING OVERCOATS \$9.00

59c 45c

3.75

5.00

2.50

3,50

BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS ST. (Statistics)

AN ITALIAN DELEGATE TO CURA. Sympathy of Italian Republicans for the Insurrection.

Among the arrivals on the French line steam er La Navarre, which came into; port on Sunday night, was Francesco Federico Falco, M. D., a delegate of the Central Italian Committee for the Liberation of Cuba, 'who is on his way to Cuba, bearing resolutions from Italian sympathizers with the Cuban cause to President

The Cuban committee's resolution is signed by the Deputies in Parliament, Prof. Gievanni Bovis of the University of Naples, Salvatore Barzilai, and Col. Federico Gattorno, by the former Deputies Federico Zuccari and Ettore Ferrari, the latter the sculpter of the Gierdane Brune and Garibaldi monuments, by Felice Albani, editor of Il Futuro Sociale, Dr. E. Tolornei, City Councillor E. Nisselino, and for the Women's Committee by Adele Albant, It

ROME, April 15, 1898.
To General Bartolomeo Masso, President of the Re-To General Bartolemeo Masso, President of the Republic of Ouba:

The Cuban Committee, sitting at Rome, being cenvinced that the revolution in Cuba, which has commended itself to divilization by she hereism of the insurgents against the long-continued cruelty of the invaders, deserves commendation from Rome of the people's decree, votes to send to the Cuban Government Dr. Francesco Federico Falco, a member of the committee, with the following resolution:

"That when Cuba has proclaimed her independence she may determine the political form for ence she may determine the political form for her new life by popular vote." Dr. Falco is also the bearer of resolutions

from the democratio club "Gluseppe Mazzini" of Genca, passed on April 27 by representatives of the republican organizations in all parts of Italy. The resolutions extend sympathy to the heroic Cubans and to all peoples and Governments that support them. They express the wish for the immediate disappearance of the last remnants of monarchic Government in the free land of America and call on all republicans to have faith in those who fight for liberty and "to be suspicious of the arts of the treaerous press which, in aiding Spain at present, is

Throughout Italy, Dr. Falco states, the your men are all in favor of Cuba and would be glad of an opportunity to shed their blood for the independence of the island. In the Italian Parliament alone was a pretest made against the assassination of Maceo. and at the last elections to the Parliament sev eral candidates of the democratic party made he attitude of the Government in the matter of Cuba the chief issue of their campaign.

TRIALS OF A TRAMP STEAMER.

The Ardanmber, Sent to Ney West with a

KEY WEST, Fla., May 23 .- The British tramp steamer Ardanmhor, Capt. Dunn, which was ordered in here with a load of cattle bound for Havana shortly after the Cuban blockade be gan, was brought in this morning by a prize crew from the Government tug Osceola, The Osceola found the steamer steaming south, off Cary's Footlight, on the Florida southern coast. and not being satisfied with Capt. Dunn's explanation of his action sent the ship over here. Capt. Dunn said that after leaving here with his cattle, which he landed at New York, he took on a general carge of merchandise for Tampico, Mexico. On his way back he put in at Nassau and was continuing his veyage when picked up by the Osceola. On his arrival nere he went to the office of Capt. Taylor, the British Consul, and protested against the treatment he had received. The Consul had an audience with odore Remey, who, after communicating with Washington, ordered the vessel released the immediately sailed for Tampico. The ship's

capture appears to have resulted from a sus

vielation of the blockade. The steamship Ardanmhor is a British ship nd was eriginally under charter to the Munson line. She sailed from Venezuela about a month ago for Havana with a carge of cattle. She was turned back by the blocksding fleet and came to this port. Her cattle were sold in Jersey City and she sailed again on May 17 with a general cargo for Nassau and Mexican ports, replacing one of the Ward line boats, which carries the American flag. On this trip she carries marine war insurance upon her cargo written by local marine underwriters at the rate of le of 1 per cent., the insurance having been written at this low rate with the understanding that she was bound to Nassau and Mexican ports only.

NURSES FOR THE INGLIS. Two Graduates of Johns Hopkins Training School to Go on Heard.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.-The offer of Miss Lucy Sharp and Amy Farquarharson, graduate nurses of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, as nurses in the war, has been accepted by Mrs. Anita N. McGee of Washington, D. C., the director of the Nurses' Corps. The nurses have been notifled to hold themselves in readiness to leave any time after Wednesday next. They will go to Key West to the hospital ship John Inglis as soen as she is ready for service. Both are graduates of the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses. Miss Sharp, who graduated in 1892, is a native of North Carolina, and Miss Farquar barsen, class of 1896, is a native of Jamaic Miss Sharp has served for the past year in the surgical operating room of the hospital.

CAPT. PHELPS COMMISSIONED. Me Reports as Ensign on the Celtic at the

HACKENBACK, N. J., May 23.-Capt. John J. Phelos, son of the late William Walter Phelos who applied for appointment in the navy recently, received a commission as ensign to-day with orders to report at once to the Celtic at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which he did, Capt. Pheips sailed his schooner yacht Brunhilde around the world. He passed an examination at

the navy yard last week, when he was licensed

as engineer and as muster of sea-going steamers.

MILITARY AT NEW ORLEANS. Twenty-third and Bighteenth Infantry Pasters

Up Preparatory to Going to Manile. NEW ORLEANS, La., May 23,-The preparations te move the regular regiments now encamped here were begun to-day. The tents and accoutrements of the Twenty-third Infantry were first moved to the Southern Pacific station, where they were leaded for transportation to San Francisco. The men will remain at the camp grounds to-night, sleeping beneath their small shelter tents. The tents and baggage of the Eighteenth Regiment were similarly transported to the station in the afternoon. The two reg-

iments will leave te-morrow night. A trees of cavalry, Troop D of the Fifth Regi-The troop left Fort Ringgold, which is down on the City, Wednesday morning last, and marched overland ninety-four miles to Hebronville, where they took the Mexican Central Railway and the Kansas Pacific line to the Southern Pacific inte New Orleans. They arrived at Hebronville on Saturday morning at 1 o'cleck. Each march was made during the night time, the weather making this method of travel a necessity to save the animals, which arrived in fairly good condition, considering itheir rough trip. The cavalry is scheduled to leave to-morrow mera-

The steamships Aransas and Morgan of the Mergan line and the Breakwater and Stillwater of the Macheca line are already being leaded with rations for the men and grain and fodder for the horses, and by noon to-morrow they should be on their way to Mobile. Gen. Snyden. ommanding the troops here, and his aide, Lieut. James Romaine, left te-night to report to Majer-Gen. Brooke, commanding the Third Army Corps at Chickamauga.

ROUTED BY MAJOR DISGLES. Attempt of a Rathroad Man to Sold Up a Train

Carrying Minnesota Troops. SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The Minnesot treeps were delayed at Ogden coming out and

only after making a move to selze the train. Attached to the section bearing Major Diggles's battalien was a stock oar centaining the herses of the field and staff officers. Transportation had been contracted for through to San Brancisco, but the agent for the company at Orden presented a new contract to Major Diggles and demanded \$50 additional for the stock car. Major Diggles protested, but the agent was

Major Diggles refused to pay, and turning to his orderly, despatched him for two men in the regiment whem he named. They soon peared, and the officer informed the agent that hey were experienced trainmen and would take charge of the Itrain. Then he ordered the man o climb on the lecemetive and run the train

through to Oakland. "And if anybody attempts to interfere with you." he added. "kill him." The agent surrendered and premised-to send

the train through without further delay. BADGER'S DETAIL INCREASED.

o Consist of 996 Mon-Quartermaster Butch Reports for Buty. Under an order from the Navy Bepar the detail selected from the Battalien of the East, naval reserves of New Jersey, to mandle auxiliary cruiser Badger will be increased by one ensign and twenty-eight seamen. This will make a total of 226 men in the detail, including officers, and, with members who have been assigned to signal duty at stations along the coast, will practically exhaust the membership of the battalion.

picion that after leaving here she made some Those who were not enrelled in the detail, for physical or other reasons, will remain on board the training ship Portsmouth, at Hobeken where they will take charge of the recruits

Quartermaster F. R. Brick reported for duty o Capt. Snow of the Badger yesterday merning He will probably be joined by the remainde the detail on Wednesday.

The War Bouefit Cencert This Evening.

The war benefit concert, to be given under the direction of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, this evening at the Ninth Regiment armory, premses to be a brilliant success. In addition to the orchestral consert and to the promenade concert by Sousa, there will be souvenir flage, butcort by Sousa, there will be souvenir flags, buttons, and various novelties disposed of in commemoration of the first war benefit given by a patriotic society in 1898. These souvenirs will be inexpensive, ranging in price from 10 to 10 cents, and many of them suitable for presents to the boys in camp.

Tents have been secured to make a small camp on the floor of the armory, and invitations have been sent to the commanding officers of Camp Townsend, Camp Black, and the Ninth Regiment.

Post Office Men Buy 2000 Worth of Flags. The clerks and letter carriers of the General Post Office have decorated the city room with bunting and flags, S. A. Shuitz, the head day clerk took up a collection, and each one of the clerks and letter carriers chipped in from twenty-five to fifty cents. Allogether they raised \$200, with which they bought one hundred small and fifty large American flags, and twenty-five Cuban flags.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LINE AND BODA for weak lungs, nervous dyspensia, and to strengthen the whole nervous and general system. Is a brain, nerve, and blood food.

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